

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury,
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected advertising and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, it is a valuable medium for advertising. Specimen copies sent free, and special rates given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.
GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order of United American Mechanics, R. C. Hatcher, Councilor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings.
COMMUNION COMMANDERY No. 79, Peckham's Five Year Society, Order of John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.
EXETER LODGE No. 12, I. O. O. F., A. H. Sayer, Noble Grand; Fred. Green, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.
FLYING HOCK TERT No. 28, Helping Hand Order, Simeon Hazard, (Gule); Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.
PROVIDENT LODGE No. 20, Knights and Ladies of Columbia, meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings; Simeon Hazard, Chancellor, Nell Ferguson, Keeper of Records.
THE NEWPORT INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; James Galt, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.
MALDEN LODGE No. 31, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.
NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 65, American Fraternal Circle, James H. Goddard, Chancellor, Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.
MERCURY LODGE No. 135, Mutual One Year Benefit Order, Geo. A. Pritchard, President; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.
REVEREND LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Fred. W. Williamson, Chancellor; Commander; Thomas L. London, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

The Artillery Celebration.

The grand celebration in commemoration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie and of the 150th anniversary of the organization of the Newport Artillery Company takes place a week from next Thursday and the various committees are now very busy making the necessary arrangements. Invitations to be present and participate in the celebration have been sent to all the principal officers of the state militia, and to the colonels and adjutants of many outside regiments including the New York 7th and the Brooklyn 23d, nearly all of which have already been accepted. Company F, of Taunton, Company M, of Fall River, and Company I of Brockton, all of the 1st regiment M. V. M., have also been invited and the three former companies have accepted; the Brockton Company will take action on the invitation Monday night. Company B, 2d R. I. M., the Newport Light Infantry, has accepted. His Excellency, Governor Dyer, and staff, and Adjutant General Dyar, and staff, and other military and civic dignitaries will also be present.

Vandals at Work at Fort Greene.

That pretty little crescent fort, that has so long been a landmark, has at last been demolished by vandals. Its sloping banks of green leading up to the parapet have been leveled to the street, and the old dungeons, which were so boys so delighted to explore and about which we had so many grim legends, has been ruthlessly demolished.

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Match Polo.

The polo season opened rather late this season and many of the old standbys have not appeared at all, but there have been several very interesting, well contested games notwithstanding. The finals for the Westchester Club cups was played last Saturday between the Newport and the Country Club teams and attracted a large audience as has been seen upon the grounds in several years—since the international game in fact. The space allotted for carriages was completely filled and every chair on the west side was occupied, while "Dead Head" Hill was completely covered. Mr. Esleek, the genial and courteous gate keeper, was kept busy until the game was well under way collecting fares and supplying the patrons with programmes.

The teams were as follows: Newport, yellow—W. K. Thorn, (captain), C. C. Baldwin, H. P. Whitney, Moses Taylor; Country Club, red—E. C. Potter (captain), T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., C. Bates, N. C. Haysell. The playing was very good, some of the goals being exceedingly well contested, and the excitement of the spectators was at times a high pitch. The teams, however, were unevenly divided, the Country Club team being handicapped four goals, while according to the play this handicap should have been on the Newport. The Newport won by a score of 10 to 4—with the handicap, 13 to 4.

A very fair game was played Tuesday afternoon for the Thorn trophies, but it was in no way equal to Saturday's play. The contesting teams were the Newport vs. the Myopia, made up as follows: Newport, yellow—W. K. Thorn (captain), H. P. Whitney, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Myopia, blue—R. M. Appleton (captain), A. P. Gardner, James Parker. The trophies were won by the home team by a score of 8 to 20.

An interesting practice game was played Thursday and yesterday afternoon was played an exciting cup match between the Freebooters of New York and the Myopia of Boston.

Capt. Cushing's Company B.

Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, Capt. H. C. Cushing, is now on its long march homeward from Benning, Vt., and is expected to reach its quarters at Fort Adams about tomorrow. It has met with flattering ovations all along the line and at many of the stopping places its officers and men have been actually fêted. They were given a brilliant reception at Worcester Wednesday in fact it was pronounced one of the greatest military days in the history of the place. The battery made a street parade in the afternoon, with Battery H, and two local companies of the Massachusetts Militia and the Grand Army post as escort, and the dwellings and business houses were more or less decorated all along the line. Marching to the fair grounds, Capt. Cushing put his battery through an exhibition drill which was witnessed by 6000 people, and, returning, the troops were reviewed from the City Hall by the Mayor and other city dignitaries.

Today's Coaching Parade.

The annual coaching parade which takes place here today is expected to be much larger than any of its predecessors. There are a large number of new coaches here this season, and all will be in line. The meet will take place on Narragansett avenue at 4:30 o'clock and the drive will include Ocean avenue. The drive will terminate at the Newport Casino where a dinner will be served by Caterer Russell. The parade will be a sight well worth going a goodly distance to see, as it will include many tally-ho-coaches, each drawn by four of the finest thoroughbreds and each freighted with the most fashionable of Newport's society belles and beaux. There will be eight coaches in line and they will be driven by Colonel William Jay, who will lead; Mr. James J. Van Alen, Mr. George P. Wetmore, Mr. J. D. Baldwin, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. Ogden Mills, Mr. Charles Carroll and Mr. Prescott Lawrence. The start will be made at 4:30 and the route will be the same as last year, viz., down Bellevue avenue and around the Ocean drive, returning via Shepard avenue and Ochre Point and thence to the starting place. Later dinner will be served at the Casino and the guests will attend the Casino dance which was postponed from last night.

The Old Colony's Last.

The Old Colony Company will make its last excursion from Newport by rail for the season tomorrow. It will be to Nantasket Beach and return, leaving here at 8:30 A. M. and returning, leaving Nantasket at 5:30 P. M. It will be a special train run direct to the Beach, and the fare for the round trip is placed at \$1.25. See advertisement on the eighth page of this paper.

Mr. Roland Sherman has returned from his six weeks' trip to the White Mountains. He reports a fine time and delightful weather.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Gampbell Retains the Championship for Another Year.
The annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association, begun at the Casino last week Tuesday, was brought to a successful close Thursday. The weather throughout the tournament was of the best and the attendance at each day's play was large and enthusiastic. Following is the summary since our last issue:

Fifth Day.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
V. G. Hobb best Lee, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Hovey best Smith, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 6, 1.
CONVULSIONS—THOMAS KOUNO.
Fielding best White, 6-3, 6-4.
Sixth Day.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
Hovey best Thompson, 6-3, 6-4.
Fowler best Smith, 6-3, 6-4.
THOMAS KOUNO.
Fielding best White, 6-3, 6-4.
Candler best Fielding, 6-3, 6-4.
Candler best Miller, 6-3, 6-4.
Seventh Day.
CONVULSIONS—THOMAS KOUNO.
McComick best Candler, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.
Tuesday was played also the finals for the all-coners prize—Hovey vs. Hobbart. It was an exceedingly well played contest and excited the deepest interest among the spectators, as it was to decide who should meet Campbell in the championship contest. It was won by Hobbart, 6-1, 8-0, 4-6, 8-0, 6-0.

Wednesday morning found the grounds crowded with spectators, anxious to witness the contest between the winner of the All Coners' prize, Hobbart, and the holder of the championship, Campbell. It was an exceedingly interesting contest, and although Campbell captured the championship for another year he was forced to some of his very finest work. The summary was, Campbell beat Hobbart 2-6, 7-5, 7-9, 6-2, 6-2.

Ninth Day.

The tournament closed Thursday with the match for the championship in doubles, the contestants being Hobbart and Hall vs. Campbell and Huntington. The result was Campbell and Huntington beat Hobbart and Hall, 6-3, 6-1, 8-6.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of Benjamin B. Gardner Commandery, K. T., 31 Monday night, the following officers were elected:
Commander—W. H. Watson.
First Vice—H. W. Cooper.
Second Vice—J. C. Easton.
Secretary—Samuel C. Johnson.
Treasurer—W. H. Dixon.
Public—R. M. Van Horne.

A New League.

A branch of the Afro-American League has been organized here with the following officers:
President—Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D., Vice President—Rev. H. N. Jeter, S. G. Payne, Abraham Kuter, J. H. Jackson, Recording Secretary—Frank Johnson, Corresponding Secretary—Moses Spears.

It is understood that of the gentlemen nominated for the City Council, Alderman Pike and Councilman Burnham, (Rep.) of the First Ward, Councilman Mumford (Dem.) of the Third Ward; and Alderman Eddy (Rep.) of the Fourth Ward will not allow their names to be used, and that the City Committees of the respective parties are now anxiously looking about for substitutes.

A. Prescott Baker has rented for Miss Ann G. \$100 per year unfurnished cottage No. 21 Mann avenue, to George W. Thompson; also for Oils Corbett, his store No. 122 Bellevue avenue, to John Chadwick & Co., for the remainder of the season.

Capt. John Waters has been engaged to raise steam launch Zaida, sunk off Sabin Light Wednesday night, and recover the body of Mr. W. H. C. Smith, which is supposed to be in the unfortunate craft. Mr. Smith was the only person lost.

Last night's Casino dance was postponed to tonight and Monday night's has been postponed to Tuesday night, on account of stronger counter attractions—Mrs. Goelet's ball last night and Mrs. Garrett's, Monday night.

A. Prescott Baker has sold for the executors of Charles H. Russell, deceased, lots Nos. 30 and 31, situated on the northern side of Webster street, and containing 1000 square feet, to Mrs. Catherine C. Reeves, for \$1,700.

Mr. Isaac Barker has sold his farm of about 60 acres, on the easterly side of Paradise avenue, Middletown, to Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, who will make extensive improvements to the same at once.

Schooner Hattie Thomas, which went ashore at Providence, has been relieved of her cargo of piping and floated by Capt. Waters. The vessel was towed to this city for repairs.

Mr. Maurice A. Albino, who has been suffering for the past several weeks from typhoid fever, is very much better and with good care is expected to soon be out again.

The union excursion by the African Methodist Episcopal churches of Providence and this city took a large party to Rocky Point Thursday. About three hundred went from this city.

Party Caucuses.

The two great parties have now held their caucuses and made their several nominations for the city election so that the campaign may now be said to have opened.

The Republicans met at the State House Wednesday night and with the utmost harmony, nominated the following ticket, each nomination being by acclamation:

For Mayor—Thomas Coggeshall.
For Aldermen—John D. Pike, E. W. Higbee, John H. Willard, James A. 1890; Charles H. Burdick, James H. Constock.
For City Treasurer—David M. Coggeshall.
For School Committee—T. P. Peckham, Anthony S. Sherman, Overton G. Langley, Thomas P. Weaver.

Aldermen Pike, Cottrell and Stevens, of the First, and Third wards and at large respectively, had positively declined to serve another year, and Messrs. Cottrell and Stevens, being present, withdrew their names when nominated, but Mr. Pike had no one present authorized to withdraw his name.

Ward Nominations.

Most of the ward caucuses, for nomination of Common Councilmen, etc., have been held, and following are some of the results of the Republican meetings: First Ward, for Councilmen, 1 G. H. Burnham, 2 Thomas D. Stoddard, 3 A. B. Gladding; Second Ward, 1 J. C. Coggeshall, 2 A. A. Barker, 3 E. P. Marsh; Warden G. A. Wilcox; Clerk, Hugh N. Clifford; Third ward, 1 Fred M. Hammett, 2 W. C. Townsend, 3 H. L. Underwood; Ward 4, 1 H. Tilley, Clerk, J. J. Peckham; Fourth Ward, 1 George W. Flagg, 2 William M. Austin, 3 David T. Dummer, Warden, William F. Kuhn, Clerk, George S. Flagg.

Mr. E. G. Young, the present President of the Common Council, was unanimously nominated for his old place from the First Ward, but declined on account of his health.

The Democrats have nominated, in the Third Ward 1 Godfrey Moffitt, 2 William Riggs, 3 Arthur B. Mumford; for warden, Paul G. Mittenberger; for clerk, Philip Anthony. Fourth Ward, 1 James Opreuslaw, 2 J. H. Cottrell, 3 John Cremin. Fifth Ward, 1 P. J. Boyle, 2 M. A. McCormick, 3 John E. O'Neill.

A Cottage Robbery.

The Dr. J. J. Mason cottage on Catherine street and Gibbs avenue, occupied this season by Mr. H. A. Robbins and family, of New York, was entered and robbed sometime between midnight and daylight Wednesday morning. The work was that known as "second story burglary." A ladder, taken from the neighborhood, furnished the means of reaching the roof of the piazza from which an entrance to the building was gained through an unsecured window. The property stolen included a watch taken from Mr. Robbins' vest pocket in his sleeping room, several silver toilet articles from the same room, and silver and other ornaments from the parlor. The police are at work upon the case.

A Valuable Property to be Sold.

The Buflum farm, situated on the West Main road, some two miles from the Newport State House, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, September 8th. It will be sold in parcels of sizes to suit purchasers. This is one of the most valuable farms in Newport County. It is near enough to Newport to cut up into house lots, as it is only ten minutes' walk from the terminus of the Street Railroad. It is a desirable property in every way and ought to find ready purchasers.

The new schooner Geo. E. Veroon is chartered to load lumber at Savannah, Ga., for Seville, Spain, and return to New York with a general cargo. She will probably take a load of ice from Maine to Savannah. The price for the foreign cargo and the return trip is considered a good one. The vessel is, to all appearances, perfect.

Mr. John S. Kesson, for many years the gardener in charge of the Caswell place in Middletown, died very suddenly Tuesday, and his funeral was solemnized from his late residence yesterday, in charge of St. John's Lodge of Masons, Henry R. Concklin Worshipful Master. The deceased was a well known and highly esteemed citizen.

Mr. Geo. P. Lawton, the well known proprietor of Park stables, and Miss Elizabeth P., daughter of the late Geo. B. Weaver, were recently united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother on Everett street, and they are now enjoying their honeymoon at the White Mountains.

The voting hereafter will take place in the regular ward rooms of the city, those that were inadequate for the no ballot law having been enlarged and rearranged to meet the requirements.

Dr. Robert J. Morrison of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Morrison, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rowler on Mt. Vernon street.

Miss Edith Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Norman, has gone abroad accompanied by Miss Gilmore, of Boston.

Washington County Fair.

The Agricultural Fair held by our Washington county neighbors has long since come to be recognized as one of the best in New England, certainly there is nothing of the kind better in this State, not even the State Fair. The farmers in Washington county represent some of the most intelligent and progressive men of the class in New England. They believe heartily in the annual exhibit of their products and they all work together unitedly for the success of the enterprise. They are particularly fortunate in the officers who have for many years had the management of the society. Hon. Rowland Hazard as President, and Hon. John C. Clarke as Secretary, are two men whose superior for the positions they occupy, cannot easily be found.

The seventeenth annual fair will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 14, 15, 16 and 17, four days, and each day's programme will be replete with new and interesting features, the outline of which will be found in our advertising columns. The Newport and Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co., will issue half fair tickets from Newport, and the fair grounds are within two minutes' walk of the depot at West Kingston. It is expected that nearly all of Newport county will attend the fair on some one of the four days.

A Fraternal Visitation.

The committee of Gen. Green Council No. 6, Order of American Mechanics, has completed arrangements for the reception next Tuesday evening of Narragansett Council No. 2, of Providence. The visiting council will leave Providence on the 8:30 boat and arrive here about 6 o'clock when a short street parade will be made. The visitors will include Brother James Smith, of New London, the State Councilor of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and Brothers Osborn and T. Gilmore, of New Haven. Friends of the order will be admitted to the meeting at Mercury Hall at 8 o'clock by ticket.

Prof. J. Warren Andrews, formerly of this city, but for the past two or three years organizer at the Pilgrim church in Cambridgeport, Mass., starts Monday for Minneapolis, where he has accepted a lucrative position in one of the largest and richest churches of the great west. His people at Cambridgeport are loth to have him go, and hoping that he may not like western life, have notified him that they shall keep his place open for him until he has given his new position a fair trial.

This has been a big week for watering place resorts. Block Island and Jamestown have been overrun with people, and the Ocean House and the Aquidneck here have been forced to turn away scores of would-be guests for want of room for their accommodation.

One of our merchants a few days since found his little granddaughter sprinkling sugar around rather promiscuously. He asked her what she was doing that for, and received the following highly satisfactory reply: "I am feeding the poor little flies, grandpa; they eat as though they were almost starved."

The Town and Country Club will hold its fourth meeting of the season next Monday at the residence of Mrs. Jewell, wife of Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., at the Torpedo Station. The paper of the meeting will be by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D. D., upon "The Career and Historical Work of George Bancroft."

By special request the Channing church quartette will repeat the anthem "O for the Wings of a Dove," by Mendelssohn, Miss Barnard, the talented soprano singing the solo, at the vesper service at 8 P. M. tomorrow.

Samuel H. Oxx has built for William C. Elliott, on Broadway, near Brooks avenue, a two-and-a-half-story cottage 30x40 feet, finished completely with all modern improvements.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last Monday afternoon as a board of canvassers, and will meet again this afternoon in the same capacity.

This has probably been the hottest month of August on record. It has made up for a cold June and July.

The City Council will hold its regular September meeting next Tuesday evening.

The House formerly standing on the corner of Wellington avenue and Thames street, has been moved off.

Capt. A. C. Thompson and family, of Westerly, have been visiting Newport friends this week.

Mr. John E. Seabury has sufficiently recovered from his recent sore illness to attend to his business daily.

Miss Catherine Southwick, of this city, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cottrell in Providence.

GLIMPSINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James C. Swan.
Loyalists of the Revolution.

Abijah Willard, of Lancaster, Massachusetts. In 1771 he was appointed a townland councillor, and was so an object of public indignation. While at Union, Connecticut, in that year he was seized and confined over night. In the morning, the multitude who guarded him, consisting of about five hundred persons, condemned him to go to prison, but after carrying him six miles on the way further released him on his signing a Declaration which they dictated as follows:—

"Whereas I, Abijah Willard, of Lancaster, have been appointed a townland councillor for this Province, and have without due consideration taken the oath, do now freely and solemnly declare that I am heartily sorry that I have taken said oath, and do hereby solemnly and in good faith promise and engage that I will not sit or act in said council, nor in any other that shall be appointed in such manner and form, but that I will as much as in me lies, maintain the charter rights and liberties of this Province, and do hereby ask the forgiveness of all honest, worthy gentlemen that I have offended, by taking the above said oath; and desire this may be inserted in the public papers."

He went to Halifax with the Royal army in 1776, was proscribed, and banished. He was at Long Island at a subsequent period of the war; and in July, 1783, in the city of New York, where he and fifty-four other Loyalists, joined in a petition to Sir Guy Carleton for extensive grants of land in Nova Scotia. The petitioners, and still are known as the "Fifty Five." They represented that their position in society had been very respectable, and that previous to the Revolution they had possessed much influence. They stated that they intended to remove to Nova Scotia, and desired that the same number of acres that were granted to field-officers of the army might be given to each of them. And they asked that, if possible, the land should be conveyed free from quit-rents, and from incumbrances. This petition created much excitement in New York, and a copy of it having been sent to St. John, and printed, created an excitement there.

In a published controversy between a "Consistent Loyalist" and a "Victor," at London, in 1784, his name appears quite often. On the one hand it was said that, as a commissary, he "saved the government several thousand pounds," and on the other, that he "served to himself and nephew many thousands of pounds more than they were worth when the rebellion began." Again his accuser remarked that the "boast of the King of Prussia, who desired a commissary to be hanged, and who, when asked 'which,' replied, 'either of them, for they are all alike.'" Still again, "Victor" avowed that Mr. Willard was one of the Government's spies, even from Governor "Shirley's" days. He was politically converted only when the poet laureate, son made him a member of his council.

Mr. Willard settled in New Brunswick, on the coast between the St. Croix and St. John, and at a place which he called Lancaster—the name by which it is still known. He was a member of the council of that Province. He died in 1789, aged sixty-seven. After his decease, his family returned to Massachusetts, and he could have had the commission of Colonel in the Royal service, but would not be away from his country. It is believed that Colonel Prescott, who commanded the Whig force in the battle of Bunker Hill, was a connection, and his brother-in-law. It is said that Mr. Willard, on the day of the action, was in company with one of the British Generals in Boston, who from one of the hills, and as a spyglass, watched the movements of the British and their intrenchments; and that the British General, who if it would fight. The latter, after a survey through the class, and after recognizing Prescott, replied that he would not answer for his men; "but," said he, "Prescott will fight you to the gates of hell."

Mr. Willard was "large and portly," and in character, "a gentleman." James Willard, D. D., of New York, Episcopal Bishop of New York, was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and was the son of Martin Willard, a rich planter, who died when he was quite young. He was sent to New York to be educated, and graduated at King's College (now Columbia) in 1760. He prepared himself for the ministry, but did not take orders. Having settled in the county of Westchester, he was returned as a member of the House of Assembly, in which body he became a leader on the ministerial side. His influence with his associates and with his party was very great. Near the close of the session of the Assembly in February, 1775, Colonel Woodhull (a Whig who had not said and an early death) moved that the thanks of the House should be presented to the delegates to the Continental congress who met at Philadelphia in September, previously. The motion was opposed by Mr. Willard, who was voting against it. When the question of appointing delegates to the second congress came up he made a speech which was much admired by his friends for its eloquence, clearness, and precision. Schuyler and George Clinton were his principal antagonists in the debate.

Mr. Willard's zeal and extreme loyalty rendered him very obnoxious to the Whigs. Besides his prominent position in the Assembly, he gave utterance to his thoughts in essays. It is a singular circumstance that the youthful Hamilton, who was also born in the West Indies, undertook the task of replying to two of his political effusions. One of them, "The Congress Canvassed," etc., which was signed "A. W. Farmer," was extensively circulated; and as well as that called "A View of the Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies," was summarily disposed of wherever they fell into the hands of those whose measures they criticized and condemned. Both were burned in all parts of the country; and on some occasions, the former was dressed in tar and turkey-buzzard feathers. The plume of this bird was selected as being "the most offensive to the feelings of the author's odiousness," but yet it could not be found "to receive a suit of this same

gorgeous apparel!" his book was "thus decorated, raised to the whipping-post, and set on fire," as the first person of showing indignation of his person and sentiments. He abandoned the country and went to England. At the moment of his departure he issued the following address:

New York, May 8, 1775.
"My Countrymen—Before I leave America, the land I love, and in which is contained everything that is valuable and dear to me—my wife, my children, my friends, and property—permit me to make a short and faithful declaration, which I am induced to do neither through fear nor a consciousness of having done wrong. An honest man and a Christian have nothing to apprehend from this world. And is my Judge, and God is my witness, that all I have done, written, or said, in relation to the present unnatural dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies, proceeded from an honest intention of saving my country. Her welfare and prosperity were the objects towards which all my endeavors have been directed. They are still the sacred objects which I shall ever steadily and in England, all the influence that so inconsiderable a man as I am can have, shall be exerted in her behalf."

"It has been my constant aim through life to do my duty conscientiously, and to trust the issue of my actions to the Almighty. May that God, in whose hands are all events, speedily restore peace and liberty to my unhappy country. May Great Britain and America be soon united in the bonds of everlasting unity; and when united, may they continue a free, a virtuous and happy nation to the end of time. I leave America, and every endeavoring connection, because I will not raise my hand against my sovereign, nor will I draw my sword against my country; but I can conscientiously draw it in her favor, my life shall be cheerfully devoted to her service."

ISAAC WILKINS.
In 1776 he returned from Long Island, where he remained until after the peace, when he retired to Sherburne, Nova Scotia. He remained in that Province several years, and lived a part of the time at Lunenburg. About the year 1800 he again established his residence in Westchester county. New York, and was settled over the Episcopal parish there, and continued in the ministry until his decease, in 1830, at the age of eighty-nine.

Robert Winthrop, of New London, Connecticut. Son of John Winthrop, Vice Admiral in the British navy. He was born in 1764; and during the Revolution was appointed a Midshipman. In 1790 he was a Lieutenant; and six years later a Post Captain. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1809, and of Vice-Admiral in 1830. He served on board the flagship of Sir George B. Rodney in the memorable victory over the French, April 12, 1782. He was at the conquest of Martinique, and of St. Lucia. He captured a French corvette. He was wrecked in the frigate Undaunted. He was on duty in the North Sea. He superintended the landing of the troops in the expedition against Ostend. Entrusted with a small squadron to cruise off Holland, his boats burned at sea, and he made a prize of fifteen merchant vessels, a sloop of war, and an armed schooner. He assisted in the capture of the Helder. Stranded in the frigate Star, he was compelled, after saving her stores, to burn her. Stationed on the coast of Spain, in the Ardent of sixty-four guns, he drove on shore a French frigate, which was set on fire and burned by her own crew. Such is the bare outline of his services on the sea. The Sea-Fencibles of the Dover district were placed under his orders, in 1807. He died at Dover in 1832.

PORTSMOUTH.

The long continued drought has had a bad effect on the market gardeners produce. As many of them who have in the past been in the habit of going to market every day, now only go twice or three times a week.

Wells are giving out rapidly and many are plagued to get water. And this is done by carting.

Mr. Warren Almy is having a new house on the land recently purchased of Richard W. Sisson. It is 35x13 with all the trim. Mr. Edward A. Coggeshall the builder has it all ready for fathoming, and Mr. Almy is intending to finish it himself.

The "Always Ready Circle of Kings Daughters" of south Portsmouth, wish to thank most cordially all who favored them with gifts and personal assistance, on the occasion of their recent sale and supper.

Miss Annie King, of New Bedford, Mass., is at Mrs. Coggeshall's.

Misses Emma and Maggie Taft, of Providence, are at Mrs. W. T. Sherman's.

Miss Lulu Manchester, of Fall River, Mass., is visiting relatives in this town, and Middletown.

The public schools commence their "Fall Term," on Monday next.

The season at most of the summer resorts outside of Newport will come to an end speedily. The first of September will be about the time of the season with a great degree of rapidity.

Commander E. D. Morgan's new steam yacht Javelin has attracted much attention in our harbor this week.

Narragansett Pier and Jamestown guests attended the tennis tournament at the Newport Casino in large numbers daily.

Mr. Herbert C. Fell, of New York, is at "Sea View" villa, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kerrochan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Langley, of New York, have been in town this week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Overton G. Langley, on Cotton's island.

Mr. Alfred L. Galt, the Belgian Minister, who has been summering in Newport, sailed for Europe Wednesday.

Poetry.

Sweet Mistress Nance of Milburn Town.

By WILLIAM PAUL CARTER.

When I had gone the highway down,
I met sweet Mistress Nance,
With her bright eyes and sunny smile,
And a sweet voice that was so true.

"Sweet Mistress Nance," I said to her,
"I have a love that is true,
And I would like to see you,
For I have heard so much of you."

"Ah, my love," she said to me,
"I have a love that is true,
And I would like to see you,
For I have heard so much of you."

"Sweet Mistress Nance of Milburn town,
I have a love that is true,
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"You've done for Australian Pete this time, Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his elbow. He turned gaspingly and recognized his strange benefactor, Flynn, "I call you all to witness, gentlemen," continued the gambler, turning dramatically to the crowd, "that this man was attacked and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands and then pointed to the dead man, who was still grasping the weapon. "Come!" He caught the half-paralyzed arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.

"But," stammered this horrified Flint as he was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made that man attack me?"

"I reckon it was a case of shooting right, Mr. Fowler; but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all right with the crowd now, whatever he might have had to say. Flynn halted and dragged him in a doorway. "Who the deuce are you?" he asked roughly.

"I'm a gambler, almost hysterically, Flint told him his scanty story. An old expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly, "I have passed the word to the crowd under that you are a dead-broke miner called Fowler. I allowed that you might have had some sort of a story, Sydney Jack, Australian Pete, in the mine. That satisfied them. If I go back now and say it's a lie, that your name isn't Fowler, and you never knew who Pete was, they'll just pass you over to the police to deal with you, and wash their hands of it all together. You may prove to the police what you are, and how that clerk mistook you, but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are?"

"No one," said Flint, with sudden hopelessness.

"And you say you're an orphan, and don't got any relation here? That you're beholden to?"

"No one."

"Then take my advice and be Fowler and stick to it. He Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it; for you've saved Fowler's life, and his name has been hushed and lost his name. You've got to stick to it, and you've got to stick to it."

He stopped, and the same old, superstitious look came into his dark eyes. "Don't you see what all that means? Well, I'll tell you. You're in the biggest stack of luck a man ever had. You've got the cards in your own hands. They spell 'Fowler.' Play first, last, and all the time. Good night and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an account of the justifiable killing of the notorious desperado, an ex-convict, Australian Pete; by a courageous young miner by the name of Fowler. "An act of firmness and daring," said the Pioneer, "which will go far to counteract the lawlessness produced by the lawless ruffian."

In his new suit of clothes, and with this paper in his hand, Flint sought the dry goods proprietor. The latter was satisfied and convinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelly Fowler."

From that day Shelly Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Within the year he became a partner in the great railway stations of London, when the porter, who had just deposited his portmanteau in a compartment, reappeared at the window, followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I landed you wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this young lady. This is yours."

He glanced at the portmanteau on the seat before him. It certainly was not his, although it bore the initials "S. F." He was mechanically handing it back to the porter, when his eyes fell on the young lady's face. For an instant he stood petrified. It was the face of the desperado type. "Beg pardon," he stammered, "but are these your initials?"

She hesitated; perhaps it was the abruptness of the question, but he saw she was confused. "No, a friend's," she disappeared into another carriage, but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life than to follow this clue and the beautiful girl who had dropped it. He bribed the guard at the next station, and discovered that she was going to York. On their arrival he was ready.

On the platform to respectfully assist her. A few words disclosed the fact that she was a fellow-countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of this he again fancied she looked disturbed.

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by his friends, as his assumed name was already known beyond California. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned; but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to it.

He did so alone—secretly a month after their first meeting. To his alarm she burst into a flood of tears, and showed an agitation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered, she said, in a low frightened voice:

"You are bearing my brother's name. But it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it, and he lay upon his death bed, the last of his wasted life was to write an imploring letter begging me to change mine too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted that betrayed him, had possession of all his papers and letters, many of them from me, and was threatening to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Madly, by desperation, the miserable boy twice attempted the life of the accursed, and might have added that blood guiltiness to his other sins had he lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden name, left the country and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado, should he fulfill his threat."

He felt a sense of recognition. Flint remembered the startled look that had come into his sister's eyes after they had clinked. It was the same man who had too late realized that his antagonist was not Fowler. "Thank God! you are forever safe from any exposure from that man," he said gratefully, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in

all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and alone."

She did not move, for she shared it with her husband. (Strand Magazine.)

REHEARSING AN UNDERLING.

Rear Admiral Gherardi gives Acting Rear Admiral Walker a lesson in naval discipline that will not soon be forgotten.

The New York Times contains an interesting story relative to the conference between Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, and Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker, commanding the Squadron of Evolution at Port au Prince.

The Squadron of Evolution, it will be remembered, was suddenly ordered, during its recent maneuvers in the Gulf, to proceed to Port au Prince for political reasons. It was considered a time to make a show of the Navy's naval forces off the Haitian capital. On reaching Port au Prince Rear Admiral Gherardi, with the flag ship Philadelphia and some of her consorts of the North Atlantic Squadron, was found anchored before the city. The latter officer, it should be known, is the second ranking Admiral in the Navy, while the commander-in-chief of the Squadron of Evolution is only a Commodore, with the rank of Acting Rear Admiral. Furthermore, Rear Admiral Gherardi is an old officer. He has spent his whole life in the Government service, and his date of retirement is not far ahead. Acting Rear Admiral Walker, on the other hand, is comparatively young in years. His promotion has been rapid. Running his flag at Port au Prince, without as much as a day's notice, he was ordered to assume the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and to take the place of the flag ship Philadelphia, the order to anchor. In magnificent style the big war ships rounded to the tide, let go their hawsers, and a few seconds later were tugging at their anchors and not more than 200 yards distant from the flagship of the Squadron. From all outward appearances the two squadrons were more than strangers, judging from the fact that the accustomed interchange of visits was here wholly lacking. An ominous silence pervaded the two fleets. Occasionally the shrill pipe of a boatman's whistle rang out clear among the ships, but it was only for a moment when all was soon quiet again. The whole of one day and then in the morning following, when color evolutions are mandatory throughout the navy, the signal was seen flying a few minutes before 8 from the Philadelphia to "Hoose sail to a buoy."

At 8 o'clock the execution signal was run to the peak, and in an instant the clouds, white canvas could be seen fluttering from the yards of the fleet. In the North Atlantic Squadron there was not a sign of life. Every ship, with the exception of one was dead, and that one was a ship loyal to the orders of the senior Admiral.

"Hello," exclaimed a group of officers gathered on the top of the Philadelphia. "What does that mean?" The cause of their exclamation was a sudden display of signals from the flagship. "There it is," said one officer, "Commanding officer of Atlanta repair on board the Chicago."

There was no mistaking the signal, and there was no mistaking the long, swift stroke of the flag that suddenly shot into view from under the Atlanta's stern. "There goes Phillips," said one officer in the group, who, while speaking, kept his binoculars pressed close to his eyes. In the stern of the Atlanta's gig could be seen, erect and dignified, an officer in smart uniform. The swift strokes of his gig's crew were sending the boat flying over the water, and a minute later he had reached the gig of the Philadelphia.

What transpired from the time Captain Phillips disappeared over the Chicago's side no one in the group aboard the Philadelphia could say of his own knowledge, but when a few minutes later the same officer descended rapidly into his boat, pulled alongside of his ship, and caused an order to be issued which in a trice sent the men of the Atlanta's gig scrambling aloft and to the Atlanta's rigging, there could be but one conjecture. The fact has since been established that, in obedience to his orders to repair aboard the Chicago, Captain Phillips was told that no attention was to be paid to the orders which Rear Admiral Gherardi might give; that the only orders to be expected to obey were those for which should come from the commanding officer of the Squadron of Evolution, Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Up to this period there had been absolutely no communication between the two Admirals, and this despite the fact that they were then engaged in furthering, by the presence of their fleets, the national interest in the United States. But the affair of the Atlanta had not escaped the notice of Rear Admiral Gherardi. Neither had the fact that his order to hoose sail had been unnoticed by the vessels of the White Squadron. Nor had the fact escaped him of Admiral Walker's arriving and anchoring without asking permission or later failing to report aboard the senior officer's ship. Not one of the fleet had escaped him, and it was evident to the officers on the Philadelphia, as they observed the gray-haired Admiral pacing back and forth on the quarter deck of his vessel, his hands crossed behind his back and his head slightly bent in thought, that something was afoot. Calling his Flag Lieutenant, he spoke a few words to him, and then went to a stateroom below his cabin. The next moment there flew from the Philadelphia an order which no man in the navy dare disobey. It was the order of the second ranking Admiral in the navy commanding in mandatory language Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker to repair aboard the Philadelphia in person, and at once.

Salutatory hawsers on the part of the two Admirals, both remaining standing throughout the visit.

"I have come aboard, Admiral, in response to your signal," said the junior officer of the two. For a moment there was a painful pause, the two looking straight into each other's eyes—one half smiling, the other grave and serious.

"Admiral Walker," spoke up the old and dignified hawsers of the senior Admiral, his voice shaking slightly with emotion, yet firm in its expressions. "Admiral Walker, I wish to know if you are aware that there is a regulation requiring the junior flag officer of a fleet when arriving in port to report aboard the flagship of such senior officer as may be present?"

As Admiral Gherardi finished he fixed a clear pair of steel gray eyes on the young Admiral in front of him and pointed with his index finger to a prominent paragraph in the regulations. "Really," said Admiral Walker. "I must have overlooked that."

"Have you, Admiral Walker," continued Admiral Gherardi, "your cruising orders with you? You of course are aware that the regulations require you to show your orders to any senior officer you may fall in with?"

"No," said Admiral Walker, "I have not my orders with me."

"Then," said Admiral Gherardi, "you will go aboard your ship and return with your orders."

"I have examined your orders, Admiral," said Rear Admiral Walker, very quietly, "and I fail to find anything here which exempts you from obeying such regulations as may be ordered by the flag officer in these orders. Admiral, which permits of your arriving in this port and failing to report aboard the flagship of a senior flag officer, all of which infringements of the regulations you have been guilty of. Consequently, Admiral Walker, shall expect you to obey all orders from this ship as long as you remain within signal distance, and any failure to comply, I shall report to the Navy Department as direct disobedience of orders." In the meantime I shall inform the Secretary of the Navy of the above occurrence."

The young Admiral was dumfounded. If the language of these orders was not to be taken too seriously, he recognized that there was only one thing to do—namely, get away from Port au Prince without delay, and right then and there, in Admiral Gherardi's cabin, he asked permission to get up anchor.

"You can fly the signal for permission to get up anchor and I will reply to it," was the quiet reply.

Admiral Walker withdrew and immediately repaired aboard his flagship, where, before going below, he ordered the permission signal to be hoisted.

The signal was read by every officer in the two fleets, and in less than 20 seconds they all read the reply, "You will remain at anchor until further orders," and what made it more aggravating, young officers declared, was the fact that the signal remained up for a long time. For 30 minutes Rear Admiral Gherardi held Acting Rear Admiral Walker in Port au Prince.

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Admiral Walker was about to turn and leave the cabin, when he suddenly stopped and requested if he might send his orders to the Philadelphia. Admiral Gherardi was silent for a moment, and replied with peculiar deliberation:

"Yes, you may send your orders aboard."

Admiral Walker lost no time in getting into his barge, and, once aboard the Chicago, sent his orders off by a staff officer. The orders had hardly been delivered aboard the Philadelphia when again the mandatory signal flew from the Philadelphia, commanding Acting Rear Admiral Walker to report to the senior flag officer. Matters were now beginning to look interesting, and what was more, each signal was being sent by every vessel in the two fleets.

For a second time Admiral Walker entered the Philadelphia's cabin, and for a second time the groups of officers and men were standing still, looking on one side of the table was Rear Admiral Gherardi, and before him lay the orders of the Navy Department to Acting Rear Admiral Walker.

"I have examined your orders, Admiral," said Rear Admiral Gherardi, very quietly, "and I fail to find anything here which exempts you from obeying such regulations as may be ordered by the flag officer in these orders. Admiral, which permits of your arriving in this port and failing to report aboard the flagship of a senior flag officer, all of which infringements of the regulations you have been guilty of. Consequently, Admiral Walker, shall expect you to obey all orders from this ship as long as you remain within signal distance, and any failure to comply, I shall report to the Navy Department as direct disobedience of orders." In the meantime I shall inform the Secretary of the Navy of the above occurrence."

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The Mercury.

JAMES P. HANCOCK, Editor and Proprietor.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1891.

The Grapo boom in Massachusetts does not look so lively as it did. Allen is getting on him. If Grapo gets left this time he might as well give up trying to be governor of Massachusetts.

President Harrison's New England speeches have been everywhere received with great favor. We have but few speakers who can surpass him as an off-hand speaker.

Gov. Page, of Vermont, has announced that he will appoint Secretary Proctor to be Senator Edmund's successor in the United States Senate. This will create a vacancy in the Cabinet, but there are plenty of men ready to stand in the gap.

There are two men who will be elected this year whatever may be the result in regard to the others. City Treasurer David M. Coggeshall, and School Committee member A. S. Sherman are on both tickets. They have both proved valuable men in the positions they have ably filled for many years.

The French press dislikes the tendency to teach English in French schools. The English language spreads wherever commerce and English and American tendencies go. Anglo-Saxons won't bother themselves to learn foreign languages, and so foreigners who come in contact with them have to learn theirs. This is responsible more than the enterprise of the people, or the especial merits of the language, for the spread of the Saxon tongue.

The Republicans met in caucus Wednesday and Thursday evenings and made their nominations for city officers, and the two tickets are now before the people for them to choose which ones they will have for their rulers during the next municipal year. While we have not a word to say against the character of the Democratic nominees we think that the Republicans have put in nomination equally good men in all respects. Mayor Coggeshall has served the city faithfully for the past three years. He has made an honest and painstaking official. The Board of Aldermen is made up of good men, and they have nearly all had experience in city affairs. The Common Council likewise contain but a few new names. There is no reason why honest men of both parties cannot support their party nominees this year. The nominees on the Republican ticket have had the most experience in city affairs. They have devoted a vast amount of time to their numerous duties and have endeavored with unusual earnestness to look out for the city's welfare. Particularly is this true of the members of the Board of Aldermen upon whom devolves a greater share of the city business. Partisan politics should have but a small place in municipal elections. The best man should be chosen regardless of politics.

The most important matter to be voted upon at the municipal election is the proposition to expend eighteen thousand dollars for an industrial school building. It is probable that there is a misconception of the facts on the part of the public. The truth is that the school committee are taking the most economical way to secure ample and suitable accommodations for the girls' school which is already in successful operation, and, furthermore, to make available the Townsend fund for boys, which is now lying idle, although it was accepted in good faith by this city.

When the girls' school was a private enterprise, supported at great expense by a public spirited lady, its establishment and organization were the paramount facts to be sought. Under such circumstances we could not expect Miss Worsley to provide a school building perfect in its kind for instruction, which was at that time understood to be experimental. Her experiment proved a great success: the city adopted the school, and now city pride, common sense, and a decent regard for the health of our children should lead us to erect in place of the old fashioned homestead—two small, poorly lighted and not at all ventilated—a modern school edifice, built and equipped so as to give our girls the best possible industrial education. This course is all the more imperative on account of the fact, as we understand it, that the school committee intend next year, to admit, to the privileges of this school, girls who are attending parochial and private schools, and those who are not attending any school. It is plain that we must have larger accommodations. Meanwhile the Townsend fund, as we have said, is lying idle, and Newport, which has always kept abreast of educational progress, is dropping behind, notwithstanding the fact that our city is a great deal better off than other places in having a fund for a boys' industrial school, whose market value was reported by the superintendent of schools to be about thirty thousand dollars.

For the sake of economy, the school committee would put both schools within the same building. They are not asking so much for something new, as to be put in the way of using to the best advantage what they already possess. We have been told that the city of Springfield, Mass., a place twice as large as Newport, spends only about \$3000 to carry on efficiently its industrial school. The income from the Townsend fund, and the appropriation for the Girls Industrial School amount to \$4200, so that in our judgment the school committee are wise and entirely reasonable in asking for \$18,000 to construct a building for industrial school purposes.

The Kind of Men Who Hold Office.

The remark is frequently heard that our best and most intelligent citizens are not always found in office. Under the theory of our Government the ablest and most talented in the country should be foremost in Congress, the State legislatures and in the local governments. But it need hardly be said that such is not by any means the fact. All the great orators, statesmen and publicists of the United States are not holding forth in Congress. State legislatures everywhere have been running down at the heels at a tremendous rate. In many cases the municipalities are controlled by the lowest kind of politicians. It can be said that everywhere, in all forms of government, unfit and unreliable persons are too frequently encountered.

Here and there may be discovered a person in office conspicuous for his ability and integrity, but usually he got there solely because of the exigency which the politicians acknowledge of sometimes gilding their bitter pills. On the other hand, if observation is extended to private life a steady progress in culture, in morals and in everything that goes to make up the most perfect civilization will be revealed. It is not merely optimistic dreaming to assert that every generation displays more or less advance over its predecessor. There is no sign of decadence or retrogression among the American people. There are and always have been rascals and wrong-doers in every community, but they are not gaining on the general population.

The unusual paradox is, therefore, presented of a people furnishing every evidence of progress in all its forms, while their public servants are all the time growing more and more untrustworthy. The rottenness is more observable at the base than anywhere else. It exhibits the largest development in the State legislatures. It is not as conspicuous in the National Government as it is in ward politics. But it will extend to and embrace the former in course of time if the reaction, which always takes place, and upon which we have a right to reckon, does not manifest itself. The explanation of the paradox of the difference between the people and their officials, generally speaking, is that the former are not governing themselves as they are supposed to do.

To a very large extent self-government is a lost art among us. All our boasted power in that respect has, for the most part, slithered down to a choice between evils on the day of election. As matters stand at this moment no man can get into office without committing constructive bribery. He has to buy some boss, who in turn buys, or in some other way controls the men who appear in nominating conventions. It may be stated as a general rule that no one can obtain office without a loss of his own self-respect.

This deplorable condition of affairs is not confined to any one place or section. It is spread pretty much over the whole country. There are, of course, exceptions. There is a general belief that the new system of voting, which has so generally been adopted, will bring the people some relief. It is certainly calculated to produce some results of that kind, for anything is likely to brake up the nefarious system of purchasing votes, can scarcely fail to make for the cause of good government. But it will not do all the work. No law will effect a great reform, unless there is popular activity behind it. That activity will not be lacking when endurance can no longer be tolerated.

Proposed High-Speed Electric Railway.

There has been incorporated in Wisconsin the Interstate Electric Railway Company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, which has announced its intention of building an elevated electric railway between Milwaukee and Chicago, and of making the trip between these points in just one hour. The distance is eighty-five miles, and to make the trip in an hour would mean a speed of about a mile and a half a minute. No small amount of incredulity has been expressed concerning the enterprise. It is claimed by the incorporators that they have the exclusive use of two patents which will contribute materially to the success of the enterprise. One is an indicator to apprise the conductor of any obstruction on the track for a mile ahead, making possible a much greater speed than would otherwise be safe. The other patent is on a dynamo. The road will be double-tracked, and each track will consist of three rails, the middle rail being used as a conductor. It is proposed to build three power-houses, one at Milwaukee, another at Chicago and the third at some intervening point. The company expects to get its right-of-way much cheaper than steam railroads could. It will need but 25 feet in width, while a steam railroad requires 100 feet, and it will not injure the surrounding property so much as a steam railroad, as there will be no smoke, and the tracks will be elevated, rendering injury to stock and human life almost impossible. The time of one hour between Milwaukee and Chicago, it is announced, includes twelve stops—at Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Evanston, Lake Forest, and Chicago suburbs. The traffic will be confined to passengers and mail and express matter.

The fact that the cruiser Charleston has run about 27,000 miles since she was put into commission, and that she is now in condition to start for China for a three-years' cruise, without undergoing repairs, shows well for the work put into her by the San Francisco mechanics. The best is the cheapest. The ships of the old navy could hardly steam a thousand miles without being laid up for repairs to engines or boilers. There were a few honorable exceptions.

The "Blasted" Country.

The Boston Journal has the following good story of a newly imported Englishman on the Steamer Plymouth a few nights since:

A blonde, young Englishman with sandy hair and mustache male thence interesting in the dining room of the Plymouth of the Fall River line on the trip last Monday night. He picked up a few minutes at a soft shell oyster and explained to his companion, an elderly gentleman, that he was "playing" with it. When the colored waiter brought a boiled egg he regarded with aversion the glass provided for its reception, and remarked that "nothing is dirtier" than to eat an egg out of a glass. The waiter in this part of the country don't seem to understand the rules of etiquette. Then to the waiter: "Take this glass back and bring me an egg cup." The nearest approach to an egg cup afforded by the resources of the Plymouth, so far as the waiter knew, was a sherry wine glass, which the blonde traveler accepted with an expression of contempt for the primitive condition of crockery and "delftware" on a Sound steamer. By a deft stroke of the knife the waiter cut the egg and laid it on a small silver plate, aristocratically dipping his bread, bit by bit, in the soft yolk, a method of procedure infinitely superior to the "dirty" habit of eating an egg from a glass. On presenting his bill the waiter was ordered to "bring it back" with the change. That he failed to do, and was sent back for it.

Our English friend declined, with scorn, a suggestion of the waiter to take the bill for himself if he wanted to, and hastened to the cashier, to be told by that official with considerable acerbity that he "hadn't time" to make out bills. A heated discussion followed, during which the manners and customs of this "blasted" country were severely handled, but he didn't get his bill.

The Massachusetts papers are planning themselves considerably on the statement made by the census bureau that that State is the richest in the Union. They claim a per capita of riches equal to \$362 for each and every inhabitant. She is not much ahead of Rhode Island which comes next on the list with a per capita of \$311. The per capita valuation of New York is \$229 and Pennsylvania only \$193. The States with the smallest average wealth are South Carolina, \$114; Mississippi, \$122; Alabama, \$139; North Carolina, \$141. The richest of the States which went into the rebellion is Texas, with an average valuation of \$311, but the border States of Missouri and Maryland show valuations of \$203 and \$402. The poorest of the Northern States are Nebraska and Illinois, with average valuations of \$174 and \$190.

The Government rain-maker, Professor Dyer, reports from Texas two measurably successful experiments. In both cases he holds that the aerial explosions merely precipitated and intensified existing meteorological conditions. Even that would be something. We often have weather which is popularly described as "trying to rain." If it could be made to help out nature in such cases much good might be done. To make rain out of a clear sky and dry atmosphere would be like making something out of nothing in defiance of the old saying "from nothing nothing comes."

Senator Carlisle expresses the opinion that the Alliance movement will not be a serious factor in next year's elections, and that it has already run its course in the South, owing to the specter of "negro supremacy." The constitution of the newly elected Legislature of Kentucky hardly bears out his assertions, but perhaps things may change between a state election now and a general election a year hence. In the North the Alliance has already developed some symptoms of internal dissension, especially over the sub-treasury scheme, which has also divided counsels in the South.

The American Agriculturalist estimates that the big crops of the United States for this year at probable prices will be worth \$1,000,000,000 more than the average of the last eleven years. This is about equivalent to 15 per cent. advance on the entire annual income of the country including all industries. It means prosperity not only for the farmers but for the community. It should soon bring back the gold shipped to Europe during the last few months with more to follow it.

As a proof positive that Narragansett Pier is enjoying a prosperous season, it is stated that mail received at that place was never so large as it is just now.

A Weekly Review of the N. Y. Stock Market.

REPORTED BY J. H. HANLEY, JR., & CO.
On Monday the market opened very strong, which is good evidence of the proportionate of bull sentiment, and continued strong all day, a number of stocks advancing 1/2 to 2 per cent. This is the first week since the commencement of this upward movement, that there has been a reaction, and it is not natural to expect a reaction of a few points at least, after such a big advance as this market has had in the past few weeks, but when it is considered how many points is a matter of conjecture.

Tuesday's market opened buoyant, the bulls started in with renewed energy and succeeded in "blasting" the market to its highest level. The Vanderbilt stocks were an important feature, and the market was very active all day. N. Y. Central were very active and helped to advance the rest of the list. Our public time of last week have been very busy, and we have been very busy in the market.

To our good intentions to supply the public with the best quality of goods, we have been very busy in the market. We have been very busy in the market, and we have been very busy in the market.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Secretary Noble Improved—The Government Bonds to be Paid—The Fight Over the Speakership—Secretary Tracy's Moves—Senator Chandler on Immigration—McKinley's Chances in Ohio—New England Visitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1891.
Secretary Noble has returned. He is looking decidedly better than he has since he first entered the Cabinet. He says that it is getting somewhat monotonous to have to say about five hundred times a day that he has not resigned and does not intend to resign as he has had to do ever since he resumed his duties. One of his first official acts was to instruct the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to direct the agent at the Union agency in Indian Territory to seize all packages of beer that may be shipped into the Indian country and turn them over to the U. S. Marshal to be labeled as provided by law. The Secretary thus takes issue with the recent decision of Judge Bryant of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas that malt liquors may be lawfully introduced and sold in the Indian country.

Secretary Foster wishes the holders of the 4 per cent bonds to distinctly understand that there is no foundation for the statement circulated by the Democratic newspapers that he proposed to continue to pay interest on the bonds that are not presented for redemption at 2 per cent. Such of these bonds as are not presented on or before the date of their maturity, Sept. 2, will draw no interest after that date and will be redeemed as fast as they are presented at the Treasury. The Mills men and the decidedly hostile to the candidacy of Representative Crisp for the Speakership and unless there is a change they will begin to make things very lively very soon. One of them said today that he had two facts and proposed to publish them showing Crisp to be under the control of several noted lobbyists. It is stated that Crisp will get the entire New York delegation with one exception, and that has by no means added to the comfort of the Mills men. Let 'em fight it out, say the Republicans.

In accordance with Secretary Tracy's orders placing all the foremen and master mechanics in the navy yards under the merit system, all of those positions in the Washington Navy Yard have been declared vacant on the 1st of September, and a competitive examination open to all comers for the purpose of filling the vacancies has been ordered for August 31.

Senator Chandler who is chairman of the Immigration committee of the Senate, doubts the right of the Treasury department to permit the landing of immigrants belonging to the prohibited class upon their furnishing bonds to the effect that they will not become a public charge, and he has written a letter to Secretary Foster giving his views and expressing the opinion that Congress never intended to authorize such practice. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton, who is in charge of Immigration matters, says that two Attorneys-Generals—Garland and Miller—have furnished written opinions affirming the ground that, under existing law, bonds of this nature may properly be taken in such exceptional cases as, in the exercise of just discrimination, he thinks entitled to such treatment.

Assistant Secretary Chandler of the Interior department says that the proposed temporary transfer of the title to the cattle grazing on the Cheyenne reservation to the cattle men to the justice Charles C. Jones, will unquestionably be considered as merely an extension of the President's peremptory order of removal and that it will not be permitted.

One candid Ohio democrat has struck this town in the person of Mr. George E. Feg, of Cincinnati. He said: "I should like to see Governor Campbell win, but I am afraid he can't make it. I am afraid that the split in Cincinnati and the German disaffection will cause McKinley to be victorious. I hate to think this, being a staunch democrat, but a man must form conclusions from his judgment and not his feelings."

Massachusetts department Union Veterans Union, accompanied by delegates from the departments of New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, left for the National session of the Union which opens at Cleveland, Ohio, tomorrow, passed through Washington, yesterday. The Veterans spent 6 or 8 hours here and were the recipients of a very unusual courtesy at the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes, of the House of Representatives, who is a member of the order. He opened the capital buildings for them and they held an informal reception in the rotunda. To-day I think the first time it has been opened on Sunday since war time. Washington has invited the Union Veterans Union to hold its 1892 meeting here at the same time the G. A. R. Encampment will be held.

Secretary Foster proposes going to Ohio on about the first of September and will remain there for a couple of weeks. He isn't giving out his intentions for publication but it is fair to assume that he will give the Republicans of that State the benefit of his wide experience in the politics of the State, and that his visit will be beneficial to the party.

It is dangerous to drink ice water in hot weather. Adams' Tuff-Fruit Alays thirst by keeping the throat moist. 50c.

Use HENRY'S CHOCOLATE for Breakfast and Supper, and you will find it a most delicious and nourishing food, and a most effective remedy for indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

To enjoy sound digestion and vigorous health, use Adams' Tuff-Fruit Alays. It is a most effective remedy for indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Nothing on Earth WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

If you can't get it send us.

It is a most effective remedy for indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated by an Old Family Physician

For INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL USE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WE, THE DEMOCRATS of the city of Newport, assembled in convention, denounce the extravagant rates for water supply, which are charged by the Newport Water Works; which act as a burden on real estate and operate as an obstacle to its development.

We believe that every cent which the people are compelled to pay beyond the sum of five dollars per annum for a single faucet for the water supply of a single tenement is an extortion, and that the rates of the company for the water supply of houses, stables, lawns, etc., are in excess by at least one hundred per cent of the amount which should be charged.

We arraign the water works company for its parsimonious policy in failing to provide adequate facilities for the storage of water, so that it finds itself obliged to call upon its customers to economize in the use of water at this, the very time of the year when health and comfort require abundance, and that two, without offering to return any portion of the amounts they have recently collected from our fellow-citizens.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is the duty of the City Council to demand of the General Assembly the passage of an act appointing a special commission to examine the books of the said Newport Water Works, with a view to the regulation of its rates by law and to protect the people of Newport, as far as is possible, from the dangers with which they are threatened from disease and fire, arising from the impurity and inadequacy of the supply of this prime necessity of human life.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR MAYOR, Samuel R. Honey.

FOR ALDERMEN,

1. Dalton E. Young.
2. John Myers.
3. John H. Crosby, Jr.
4. James S. Hazard.
5. Daniel B. Fearing.
6. John Waters.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

A. S. Sherman, Rev. G. J. Magill, James Fludder, Henry C. Stevens, Jr.

FOR CITY TREASURER, David M. Coggeshall.

Some idea of the magnitude of the steam and electric plant proposed for the World's Fair at Chicago may be gathered from the statement that 21,000 horse power is to be provided for driving the machinery. The power at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was about 2500 horse power, and at Paris 6000 horse power, was found sufficient. It is evident, therefore, that if all the power provided is used at the World's Fair Exposition there will be an enormous exhibit of machinery.

FRAUDS will be Perpetrated for Gain.

Nothing on Earth WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

If you can't get it send us.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated by an Old Family Physician

For INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL USE.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Do You Know Him?

WHO?

Why, A. E. Rose, No. 5 Farewell Street.

He suffered for years from Chronic Catarrh and tried blue different physicians, none of whom helped him at all, and he would wonder that he is willing to have me refer to him when he has been completely cured by my treatment? If you doubt my ability to cure this disease, you are at liberty to write to this most estimable gentleman.

All Chronic Diseases Skillfully Treated. Consultation Free.

Female Complaints speedily cured. Office Hours, Mondays and Tuesdays only, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 5 to 9 P. M.

DR. C. J. LEWIS, 334 THAMES STREET.

SPECIAL SALE

For August the following articles must and will be sold, regardless of cost, to make room for autumn and winter goods. Elegant line of Refrigerators, our New Process stands at the head, it is positively unequalled in construction and finish, don't fail to examine them. Our Hammocks, Lawn Seats, Tennis goods, Swimming Trunks, Chairs, and Especially Croquet Sets will be sold at a great sacrifice. Remember our inducements in Harnesses, Horse Sheets, Robes, unequalled line of Whips and Everything for the stable. Don't forget that we are headquarters for Rubber Hoses, Lawn Sprinklers and supplies. Preserve Jars. We have Everything in the line of Preserve Jars, and Jelly Tumblers, Stone, Pickle Jars, Butter Pots, etc., at lowest prices.

Everybody should call and see the

NEW ERA Washer.

No more rubbing and destroying of clothing on a board. No boiling needed. The most simple and yet the most perfect washer ever introduced. It is positively as invaluable as the Winger and it is Guaranteed to do perfect work on any fabric, from the finest lace to a rag carpet, and will save its cost in from 3 to 6 months on the wear of clothing.

G. A. Weaver, B'way

BUTTER! Strictly Fine Creamery Butter, we are selling at 25c per lb. BUTTER!

WITCH HAZEL

by the pint, quart or gallon, best quality, gives immediate relief for stings of insects, burns, etc., etc.

Hire's Root Beer Extract.

You can make five gallons of nice Root Beer with a 25c. package.

Our sales of

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE

are increasing daily. Try it.

RICH, MILD CHEESE ON HAND.

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Corner

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

THE LARGEST AND LEADING HOUSE.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE in HATS and FLOWERS.

All our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at unheard of low prices. A large selection and beautiful designs.

Just Received

SAILORS in all the new shapes. A line of AIGRETTE POMPONS,

SINGLE and DOUBLE QUILLS in all colors,

A new line of COQUE PLUMES in all the new shades,

FLOWERS for evening wear. SUN SHADE and SEASHORE HATS,

LADIES' DRESS CAPS and WIDOWS' CAPS.

Mourning Goods a Specialty.

The Person Raising the Largest

"POTATO" grown,

BY USING

STOCKBRIDGE POTATO MANURE,

By leaving it at

A. A. BARKER'S,

162 & 164 BROADWAY

Before Sept. 15, 1891, will receive a five dollar gold piece.

There is nothing meaner anywhere.

All disorders caused by a bilious system can be cured by using Cattle Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomforting their use. Try them.

It takes fire to bring out the fire of the incense.

were thrown into a rotary drier after being mixed with caustic soda, thoroughly boiled, they formed a spongy paste, full of a gummy substance. This paste was then pressed in a hydraulic press, so as to remove the gluten from the fiber; a coarse mass of fiber was then obtained, which is worked in various ways.

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the world with populations of
hundred thousand persons ca

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JEWELERS,
163 THAMES ST**

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ALL PERSONS, desirous of having introduced into their residences or business, should make application to **See, Mariboro' Street, near James.**

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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ALL BROKE UP

You need mending. To repair your shattered system take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Sagwa cures Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Scrofula, Rheumatism, chills and fever, and all diseases arising from impure blood and a deranged liver. With the elimination of the cause, digestion improves, assimilation becomes perfect. The bowels move regularly, the kidneys are active, there is an increase of flesh and a sure return to sound health. For sale at all Druggists.

**THE KICKAPOO
INDIAN WORM KILLER.**
The Children's Favorite.
Sold by all druggists.
25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

A Noted Divine Says:
"I have been using Tait's Liver Pills
for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and
Constipation, with which I have long
been afflicted."

Tuitt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING

I never had anything to do, no so much

as I recommended them to all

the best medicine in existence."

Rev. F. R. GARDNER, New York

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An Elegant Russia Iron Open
Stove or Portable Fireplace.
Light, and Easily Moved!
Available for any Room!
Invaluable for Sick Chambers!

Especially desirable for the
cool mornings and evenings
of this season of the year, and
well as for the winter months.
Fine for country and summer
houses. Can be fitted
for wood, coal or gas. Send for circular.

BARSTOW STOVE CO.
Bay State Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves,
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW YORK

Parties Intend ing to Visit Newport

This coming Summer are reminders that I will be on hand, as for the past eight years, to convey baggage and freight. Also that when requested to do so, I can meet incoming trains or boats with carriages or stages for passengers.

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Air-tight cabinets holding 50 cigars.

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